



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

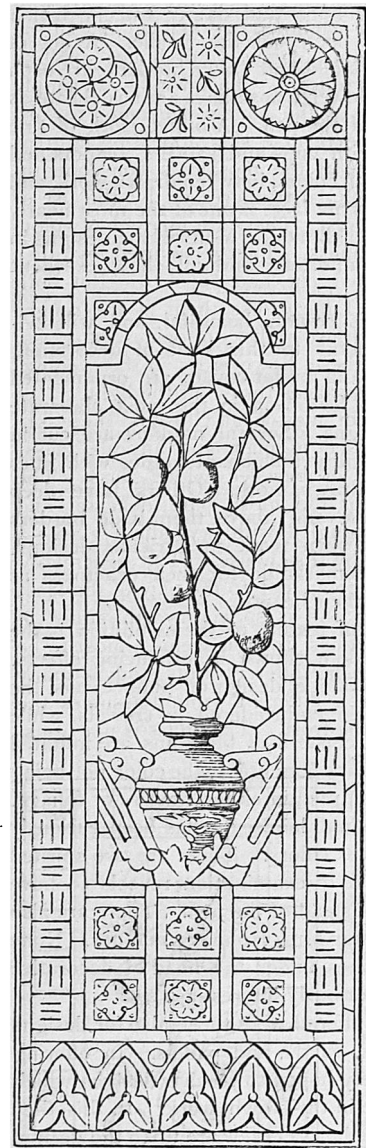
Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and pink folds as it hangs from a slender brass rod. If a room receives too much light, again, the upper half or even a smaller panel of a window may be screened by glass, and a cabinet or bookcase placed below, making an effective piece of light and shade. In country-houses many opportunities offer for using colored glass effectively which we do not find in the city's rectangular mansions. Here are often odd windows, cut by the caprice of some owner or another that are a source of annoyance to the present occupants. These can be often transformed by colored glass decoration. Here also one finds hall windows and windows over stair landings that only need colored glass to throw a charm over the entire interior, the depth of hall giving that vista which so appropriately terminates in the play of light and color. Libraries and music rooms are full of suggestions for such treatment. A country house at Saratoga has the fan-lights set with portraits of Dante, Shakespeare, and Milton in the midst of mosaics. The glass doors of bookcases may also be replaced by colored glass in geometrical patterns, although one loses here the transmission of light. Bath-room doors are now very generally set with colored glass, and the panels in drawing-room doors removed to make place for colored glass decorations. Vestibule doors and fan-lights are now commonly filled with colored glass, and here one finds some of the handsomest work in this city.

Another attractive use of colored glass is in fire-screens, in which we lose nothing of the glow and beauty of the fire in its passage through the many-colored barrier. At Lambs' there are several beautiful examples of these, in which a central picture is surrounded by pale blue and amber glass tiles, the amber having a slight decoration.

Probably the greatest difficulty in the introduction of colored glass has been the expense, or rather the fear of expense. The truth is that colored glass is expensive or not as the depth of the purse may dictate. The prices really have the wide range between \$1.50 a foot and \$80 and \$100 a foot. The plain colored glass in itself has always the magical charm of col-



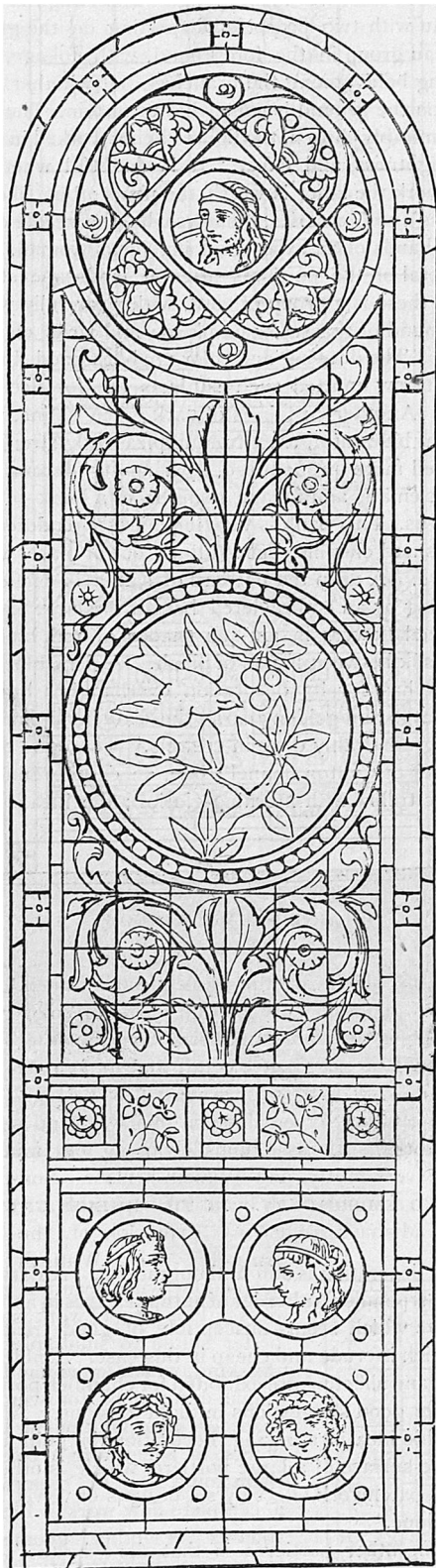
STAINED-GLASS VESTIBULE-DOOR.

or; antique glass is more expensive, particular effects being sought for in it. On the amount of hand treatment, however, rests the probable expense. This may be the slightest decorative tracing on a tile or a perfect work of art. Figure pieces are naturally the most expensive, but the average price for such work as comes within the possibilities of most people is about \$3.50 a foot. And this, it must be taken into consideration, is for a decoration which shall lose nothing by age or time, and whose most dangerous enemy is the awkward servant or the small boy.

MARY GAY HUMPHREYS.

THE aphorism that there is "nothing new under the sun" seems again exemplified by a statement to the effect that the Japanese were practically acquainted

with the art of luminous painting nine centuries ago, thus anticipating the inventor of the supposed new phosphorescent paint. A Japanese cyclopædia cites an account of a wonderful picture of an ox which left the frame to graze during the day and returned at night. This picture came into the possession of an emperor of the Sung dynasty, who sought an explanation, which none of his courtiers could give. At length a Buddhist priest showed that a certain nauseous substance obtained from oysters, when ground into color material, rendered the pictures painted with the latter luminous



STAINED-GLASS VESTIBULE-DOOR.

at night and invisible during the day. The figure of the ox was painted with this phosphorescent pigment, and becoming invisible by day, the superstition arose that the animal had gone out to graze.

IN Paris have lately been introduced damasks for table linen embroidered with silk; the designs old Persian. Another, of modern design, is decorated with peacocks in three shades of paon silk. The birds strut on terraces, over which trail Japanese apple blossoms. The feathers and plumes of the season are mostly taken from common poultry yards, dyed, dipped, and shaped. Ostrich plumes are of two or more colors mixed, or they are ranged from dark to light in a gamut of graduating shades.

Decorative Art Notes.

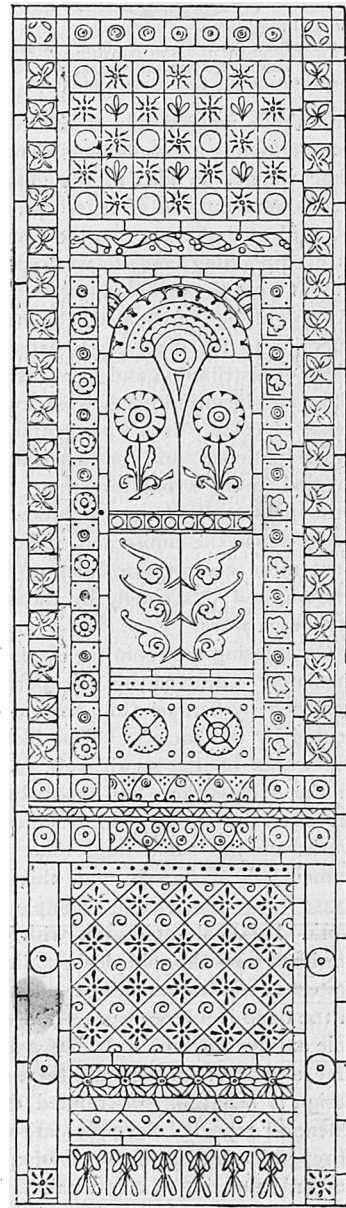
A MOST delicate arrangement of color is a banner of greenish white silk, bordered with olive plush at the top and bottom. This is painted in water-colors with a clustering mass of white Scotch roses with their foliage. In these the yellow of the stamens (the flower, it will be remembered, being single and open) is subdued as much as possible and mingled with green. The petals also allow the green of the silk to be felt through the white, and the color is carried down in the foliage to deep olive through delicate gradations.

OBLONG pieces of greenish-gray straw are used in making street bags. The straw is doubled in half and lined with dark red or olive green silk. This lining makes a puff at each side, and projecting above the straw is gathered together with silk strings; the straw is either embroidered in crewels heightened with silk, or is painted in water-colors. The coreopsis in varying shades of dark yellow and red makes a handsome decoration for these bags.

LADIES can make their own velvet frames for plaques or pictures, by getting a turned wooden frame from the carpenter of the desired size; over this stretch the velvet and plush, cutting the centre so as to leave an ample margin; fasten this tightly with furniture tacks on the back, taking care not to pull it away, and then glue the back, keeping the tacks in until the glue has thoroughly dried.

PANELS of glass are susceptible of very good effects. One of these, a narrow oblong, lately on exhibition, was painted in oils with a long branch of magnolias in bloom, whose stiff twigs were very skilfully made to adapt themselves to the shapes without simulating any vine-like growth. The reverse of the glass was covered with a mottled ground which had the effect of gray clouds melting into the clear blue of the upper sky.

TWO plush fire-screens set in frames of ebonized wood are worth description. Both were of Damascus red plush, and painted in oils. One was decorated with a bold design of pumpkin-leaves and open yellow flowers and buds. This vulgar but rich flower lends itself admirably to artistic treatment. The leaves are varied with rich tones, which are in turn reflected on the yellow flower, making a gamut of beautiful tints ranging from dark olive to bright yellow. The other screen was ornamented with a flowering bough of dogwood. The dogwood is now one of the favorite flowers for artistic purposes. Care should, however, be taken to relieve its staring effect by using a very small quantity, if any, of pure white.



STAINED-GLASS VESTIBULE-DOOR.

THE latest "artistic" absurdity is a black parasol having one colored division, on which is painted a palette with a picture, or a dog's head. Parasol handles in the form of sword hilts or champagne corks are in not much better taste.

AN English lady has recently furnished a "manor farm" in the strictest accordance with its title; time, ingenuity, and money having been largely employed to achieve the result. "Homespun linen, furniture of the exact style we should have found a century ago," says The Artist, "every utensil for domestic use valuable because of its scarcity, are features of the scheme; and as we enter the dwelling there is perfume in every corner from old pots filled with pot-pourri such as our great-grandmothers delighted to concoct in days gone by, while every drawer and cupboard is scented with the true old lavender bags."